

FRANCE.

THE ASSASSIN MURDER—A LARGE VOTE CAST.

PARIS, March 15, 1875.
The Assembly to-day elected the Duke d'Audrey-Pasquier its President.
The number of votes cast was 505, of which the Duke received 415.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

IMMENSE CONGREGATIONS ASSEMBLED TO HEAR THE PREACHERS—LONDON STREETS BLOCKED BY THE CROWDS.

LONDON, March 15, 1875.
Immense crowds continue to attend the revival meetings held by Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey.
To-night over 20,000 people were present and thousands were turned away.
The streets in the vicinity of the hall were choked with people unable to obtain admission.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

RUSSIAN PRESS ALARM CONCERNING A PROBABLE BANKRUPTCY OF THE UNDERTAKING.

LONDON, March 15, 1875.
A special despatch from Berlin to the London Hour says the papers there publish articles notifying persons who intend to send articles to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition that if it should prove bankrupt their goods will be liable to seizure.

STEAMSHIP ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION.

LONDON, March 15, 1875.
The Hamburg-American and the Eagle Steamship lines have effected a consolidation of their interests in the transatlantic service.

LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADE.

NEW RESOLUTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE MARKET RETURNS.

LIVERPOOL, March 15, 1875.
The Cotton Brokers' Association of this city has adopted resolutions declaring that it is advisable to make separate returns of cotton sold here and that forwarded from the ship's side directly to spinners; that in the estimated daily sales no account be taken of the forwarded cotton; that in the weekly circular the sales of cotton forwarded from the ship's side be returned in a separate column, and that no official quotations of arrival business be taken after 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays, and after four P. M. on other days.
The daily sales will appear smaller under these regulations.

KING KALAKAUA.

HIS MAJESTY OF HAWAII AT HOME WITH HIS PEOPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15, 1875.
The bark Helen W. Almy arrived yesterday from Honolulu.
She reports the arrival at that port on the 15th of February of the United States steamship Pensacola with King Kalakaua on board.

CUBA.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, March 15, 1875.
The insurgents on the 10th instant burned the Santa Rosa plantation, with 300 hogsheads of sugar, and the adjoining sugarcane fields.
On the same day they destroyed the Dolores plantation, and on the 11th the Reforma plantation, on the Casimiro Railway.
As these estates are in the jurisdiction of Remedios.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15, 1875.
Advices from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, say that Henry Naves, while resisting a process in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Walker, a few days ago, was killed. A number of Naves' friends then drove the Marshal and posse away.
Nine United States Marshals are now in Muskogee, and several whiskey vendors have been arrested. A company of United States soldiers are expected there soon, when a raid will be made into the Cherokee Nation for the purpose of capturing a number of murderers and outlaws who had defied the civil authorities.

THE BLACK HILLS MINERS.

OMAHA, March 15, 1875.
A severe wind and snow storm set in at an early hour this morning. General Ord has ordered a company of cavalry to start from Fort Laramie as soon as the weather will permit, with instructions to bring in all the miners reported to be at Harney's Peak.

TREATY RIGHTS OF THE INDIANS TO BE SECURED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1875.
It is the determination of the government to secure to the Sioux Indians all their treaty rights with reference to the Black Hills country, and, therefore, all persons will be prohibited from going there, and those now there will be required to remove until the Indian title is extinguished. The government will endeavor to extinguish the Indian title at the earliest practicable moment.

THE HERNDONS' MURDERER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1875.
Major W. W. Thornton, of Brentville, received a letter from Governor Kemper a few days ago, stating that application had been made to him to respite Jesse Fouke, sentenced to be hanged on the 19th inst. for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Herndon and a colored boy, on the 15th of December, 1874, in Prince William county, Va., and requesting him to visit the jail and ascertain if such a respite would be advisable. Major Thornton, accordingly, saw Fouke on Wednesday, and in conversation, the prisoner reiterated the story of his guilt and said he thought he ought to be hanged and be hanged he informed Mr. Thornton that, after an effort was being made to put off his execution for a short time, he said he did not desire delay, but wished the rope for his execution was nearer at hand. He prays almost continually in his waking hours, night and day, but says he has no evidence of God's forgiveness. On Tuesday last he was visited by a physician of Fauquier county, who requested the prisoner to say that he might have his body after execution, and the prisoner readily assented, remarking that it would be taken possession of by some doctor anyhow. He said further that he cared nothing what became of his body so that he was saved.

A BROTHER'S VENGEANCE.

ST. LOUIS, March 15, 1875.
While several boys were playing near the corner of Christie avenue and Seventeenth street, on September 25 last, a little son of Robert M. Boatright was killed by a brick supposed to have been thrown by a boy named Charles Woodson. This afternoon, while Woodson was being tried in the Criminal Court, and while counsel were arguing a legal point, another son of Mr. Boatright, about sixteen years old, stepped up to Woodson and said, "You killed my brother; I will kill you," and plunged a butcher's knife into the back of his neck, and, with a terrific blow, struck him on the head, and the boy fell to the floor, his bones protruding in a horrible manner. The wound is mortal. Young Boatright was immediately seized by a deputy marshal and placed in jail.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15, 1875.
An attempt was made Saturday night to rob the Savings Bank at Osceola, Mo., but the officers of the bank, having been warned, and a force inside, and when the robbers entered they were fired upon. John Langdon was wounded and captured. The others fled.

A NEW OIL FIELD.

ERIE, Pa., March 15, 1875.
A special despatch says that an oil well was struck at a depth of 654 feet on a farm at Warren, Pa., on Saturday last. The gas forced the petroleum above the top of the derrick, but the capacity of the well is not yet determined. This strike develops an entirely new oil territory.

OUR CARDINAL.

Official and Herald Special Despatches from Rome.

His Holiness' Allocution to the Sacred College.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST PERSECUTED.

Dangers to Religion and to Society.

Godly Education and German Imperialism.

PRIESTS FORCED INTO THE ARMY.

Degraded Students Foisted on the Churches.

NOMINATION OF FIVE CARDINALS IN PETTO.

A Solemn Charge Relative to the Pontifical Succession.

Archbishop Bayley's Sentiments on the Honor to America.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following official notification of his elevation as Cardinal was received by Archbishop McCloskey at noon yesterday from Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Propaganda:—

Roma, 15 Mar., 1875.

Arcevescovo McCloskey:—

E stato preconizzato Cardinale nell' odierno Consistorio. Alegato sarà il Mgr. Roncetti, ed il guardiano nobile il Conte Marefoschi. Il Arcevescovo di Baltimore importa la berretta.

FRANCHI, Cardinale.

THE TRANSLATION.

Rome, March 15, 1875.

Archbishop McCloskey:—

You were preconized Cardinal in to-day's Consistory. The legate will be Mgr. Roncetti and the guardian nobile Count Marefoschi. The Archbishop of Baltimore will confer the berretta.

FRANCHI, Cardinale.

THE ALLOCUTION.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

Rome, March 14, 1875.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX. sent to-day, with his own hands, from the Vatican to the HERALD correspondent, the allocution for the preconization of the new cardinals.

THE PONTIFICAL MESSAGE.

The Pope says to the members of the Sacred College:—

"Recognizing in part our care, in these sad times, to increase your noble order of distinguished men to assist in the protection of the universal Church, and having determined to discharge this duty, we wished to perform it according to the solemn, ancient rites, as the dignity of the Church demands. But the times are opposed to our intention. The oppression which we suffer is such that we have not even the freedom of bewailing the afflictions of the Church.

ITALIAN INFIDEL PLOTTINGS.

"No wonder that those differing from the Church, by hereditary errors, hate the Church and strive to attain this end. Unfortunately in Italy, where the supreme cathedra of truth was placed by divine dispensation, children of the faith have become enemies of the Church and plot for its destruction, grieving our heart. Hence have come the deplorable injuries to the liberties, the possessions and the ministers of the Church, which we witness, powerless to resist. Hence have come the greatest evils to the souls of men and to human society; the corruption of youth, which will propagate the existing evils to future generations.

GODLESS SCHOOLS.

"The educational institutions have been withdrawn from the watchfulness of the Church, and in youth, which should be the seedtime of virtues, vices are rooted in schools subject to the civil power. There is education without faith, without religion, according to a baleful worldly wisdom. The education of the priesthood even is hampered by arbitrary rules, so that it is difficult to regulate the course of their studies. The Army Conscription laws take effect in the ranks of the clergy.

CONTUMACIOUS CLERICS.

"Inferior clerics are encouraged contumaciously to resist their bishops, and are protected against the decrees of the episcopal authority of preaching the word; the publication of our discourses is punished by the civil power.

PENAL LAWS AGAINST PUBLICATION.

"Penal laws are enacted against publishing the acts of the Apostolic See; the voice of the supreme Master, the teacher of Truth, is silenced, and the rights of the faithful people are violated.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

"Let those who subject the Church to slavery bear in mind that they invoke upon themselves the divine wrath; harder master and heavier tyranny.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE THAIA.

"Late in a foreign country writings were divulged distorting the Vatican decrees. The

object was to effect the violation of the liberty of your Senate in the selection of our successor by threats of civil interference. These acts point exclusively at our ecclesiastical competence.

THE VALIANT PASTORS OF GERMANY.

"But the merciful God ruling the Church providentially ordained the firm, admirable bishops of the German Empire, who refuted in their noble declaration the erroneous doctrines. We give the fullest praise before the Catholic world to the said bishops. We approve their declarations and their protest as being worthy of the virtue, dignity and religion of the bishops. We confirm them in their apostolic authority, praying the divine clemency to dissipate the designs of our enemies and to end these evil days.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

"Remembering that no wisdom or prudence can prevail against the Lord, let us offer sacrifices in humility and fervent prayer. 'Our God is just and merciful. Severe against those who persist in their evil ways; merciful to those who are converted to Him.' Therefore let us turn our hearts in contrition to Him, praying for consolation and deliverance. He is powerful to defend us from our enemies, preparing us for a hereafter of eternal joys.

"Gregory the Great says:—In these tribulations a greater struggle, greater co-operation, greater valor in battle are required of the leaders."

THE NEW ADDITIONS TO THE VATICAN SENATE.

"We are resolved, venerable brethren, to add to the Senate of the Holy Roman Church, for the glory of God and the utility of the Church, six more distinguished men, whose names are known to you—who have shown themselves worthy of the high honor by the discharge of the episcopal functions with zeal, fortitude, prudence and learning, or by bearing cruel persecutions with courage and constancy.

FIVE CARDINALS IN PETTO.

"We intend to create five other cardinals. If in the dispensation of God this Holy See should become vacant before their names are divulged they will be declared in a codicil attached to our will.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S VIEWS.

Your correspondent to-day called upon His Grace to hear from him what he thought of the matter. He was just ready for an afternoon walk, and at his request I accompanied him. In deference to his wish, what was said is given as a conversation:—

"When I first heard that there had been received in New York a telegram from Rome announcing that it was the intention of the Holy Father to appoint five new cardinals, and one for this country, I must confess I was somewhat astonished. The question had been frequently asked, especially of late, why it was not done long ago? There were many reasons to my mind why it was not done, though it had frequently seemed to me a little strange that the honor had not been given to some of the eminent prelates of the Catholic countries in North America. In my visits to Rome I had met from Mexico, Brazil and Chili bishops whose learning and piety excited them in the estimation of all who had occasion to listen to their arguments in council, and it was a wonder that the Holy Father did not include some of them, or one of them, at least in the college of Cardinals, and the only reason I could assign was that it was reserved to the one for not sooner honoring this country, and that was, the great distance from Rome.

THE CARDINALS IN PETTO.

The five cardinals reserved in petto are as follows:—

Monsignors Pucca, Viteleschi, Randi, Nino Simone and Antici Mattei.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

THE NEWLY CREATED CARDINALS PROCLAIMED BY THE HOLY SEE.

Rome, March 15, 1875.

The Consistory was held at the Vatican to-day.

CREATION OF CARDINALS.

Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York.

Most Rev. Henry Edward Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, England.

Most Rev. Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen and Gniezen.

Most Rev. Archbishop Deschamps, Archbishop of Mecklin, Belgium.

Mgr. Giannelli and

Mgr. Bartolini were proclaimed cardinals.

THREE NEW METROPOLITAN SEES IN AMERICA.

The dioceses of Philadelphia, Boston and Milwaukee were raised to the rank of metropolitan sees.

NEW BISHOPS.

Bishops were appointed for the dioceses of Wheeling, Portland and Hartford, in the United States, and for Kingston in the Dominion of Canada.

A PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

An allocution was delivered by the Pope.

CARDINALS IN PETTO.

The appointment of cardinals of the Church rests, as we have shown in the HERALD, with the Pope in communication with members of the Sacred College already installed. The Sovereign Pontiff has the right to name cardinals in petto of his own episcopal act without consultation with the members of the Council, and when he does so he keeps or has hitherto kept—the names secret until the moment when he deems it best to promulgate them.

These cardinals in petto are eventually destined by the Pope to the high dignity, though no one but himself need know anything of the fact. It was usual at one period for the Pope to mention their names in secret Consistory, as was done by Martin V.; but this imperfect promulgation did not entitle them to act as cardinals. Then the practice was adopted of simply intimating in Consistory the number, but not the names, of the persons designated for the purple, which had no other effect than to limit the range of the Pope's power of creation, as these unknown members were held to belong to the Sacred College. A custom has since sprung up of the Pope's writing out in sealed packets the names of cardinals promoted in petto, for the guidance of his successor, who, however, has not hitherto been bound to carry out his wishes in the case of his death and did not invariably do so. Development from the stage in petto to the freshly named cardinal emerges into what was formerly a kind of novitiate, during which he is called a cardinal *in vacante*, invested with the dignity but debarré from all active exercise of office until the Pope has solemnly "opened his mouth." Eugenius IV. declared cardinals in this state incapable of voting in Consistory, but the restriction was removed by Pius IV. a century later, and accordingly Gregory XV. ruled that every promoted cardinal—as distinguished from those in petto—has the inalienable right of the franchise. Seven cardinals "with closed mouths" voted in the election of Clement X., in 1670, one of them being Clement himself. But in recent times this latter distinction has become a mere formality, though it still exists in theory, and must at any moment be revived, the closing and unsealing of the same Consistory. On the other hand, a cardinal's right of franchise in Papal elections once acquired is so strictly "inalienable," to use the term of Gregory XV., that no suspension, interdiction or excommunication can deprive him of it.

His Eminence Cardinal Philippe de Angelis, who was born at Arcoli, on the 18th of April, 1792, was

created and reserved in petto in the Consistory of the 13th September, 1833, and published in that of the 8th July, 1839.

The senior cardinal by creation is Cardinal Patrizi, who was made and reserved in petto on the 23d June, 1834, and published on the 11th July, 1839. Although Cardinal Patrizi is six years younger than Cardinal de Angelis, having been born at Siena, on the 4th September, 1798, he was raised to the high dignity four years before the other, and is thus the senior of the Sacred College.

Pope Pius IX. has, as will be seen by our special cable despatch, in this moment of grievous ecclesiastical despatch, departed from the usual practice and announced the names of the cardinals in petto. These eminent ecclesiastics are thus certain, should they live, of obtaining the purple, despite the allegation of His Holiness' enemies, who charge that he himself has supplied the first example of a Pope annulling his own in petto nomination, and that, too, after it had been formally intimated by letter to the nominees, the most distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, Rosmini. The future cardinal, after receiving notice to make preparations for his public reception, not only found himself, it has been alleged, summarily rejected, but his latest work, published by the express direction of the Pope, placed on the *Index Expurgatorius*.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S VIEWS.

THE ELEVATION AS VIEWED AT BALTIMORE—DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE DIOCESE—MUCH NEEDED REPRESENTATION OF AMERICA IN ROME.

BALTIMORE, March 14, 1875.
Ivy does not cling more tenderly to rugged walls than do the Catholics of Maryland to the faith of their fathers; so when it was whispered a year ago that one of the American archbishops was to be made a cardinal the good people of Baltimore, as well as the faithful of this patriarchal diocese, naturally thought the Holy Father would further exalt this episcopacy by conferring the scarlet hat on the Archbishop of Baltimore. Now that it is known that the dignity has been bestowed upon another there is a feeling of regret that the primacy, by courtesy, has not been confirmed by the cardinalate. At the first plenary council, held in the old Cathedral in this city, the bishops asked that the Archbishop of Baltimore might, on account of the archdiocese being the parent, as it were, of the Church in the United States, preside over subsequent councils as the primate by courtesy, and, though there is no immediate prospect of another plenary council being held for years, the Catholics here console themselves with the thought that their Archbishop will still have the post of honor when the prelates again assemble to confer upon the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Church. The people of this city have been more favored than any other in two centuries by the solemn opening of national councils, and the array of bishops and abbots in full canonicals, enriching the hallowed ground of Cathedral square. What, then, could be more natural than to hope that all the ceremonial belonging to the next higher rank should have been conferred on the pastor of this diocese? But there is one who rejects that the honor will not fall to his lot, and that is the Archbishop himself.

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CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Certainly no country deserves more of the Holy Father's love than the United States. The Church here is numerically strong and increasing every year. Its archbishops and bishops number almost as many as the full college of cardinals. In raising the dignity of the Church in other countries it was just that he should not forget our own, and my conviction is that it has been done without consulting any of the archbishops, possibly without the knowledge even of the one who has been designated to receive it. It is true many think it should have been given to the oldest archdiocese; but that is the honor the Church can give. Many prelates lived perhaps he would have been the one chosen. But, as I said before, increased ecclesiastical rank is 'neither to be sought nor desired, and only those who have had the yoke put upon them can understand in its fullest sense why the lower stations are preferable. The selection, it is evident, was made with the view of honoring the Catholics of the United States, to testify the esteem in which Archbishop McCloskey is held by the Holy Father and as a compliment to the nation.

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY.

"No one more earnestly rejoices than I do that the Archbishop of New York has been chosen for this great dignity. He was the first priest I ever spoke to, and that was when I began to investigate the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Further along in life, he was consecrated a bishop within a month after I had been ordained a priest. So to me it is especially proper that he should still be my superior. Words of commendation are not strong enough to bear my testimony to his fitness for the office. To some he may not appear to have that force of character necessary for the duties of a cardinal. But noise is not force. The zeal of Archbishop McCloskey is displayed in the growth of the Church immediately under his control. The silent emblems of our faith are the best witnesses, the best testimony, of his excellence as a loving pastor. The halls of learning which have sprung up since he was assigned to

the charge of the Archdiocese of New York, the new churches erected and begun tell the story of his work. Who more eminent for his erudition? whose counsel more valuable, more wise? He is the safest of directors I know, and the first I should seek if in need of good advice. Again, New York is the metropolis of the United States. It is known as such all over the world, and in conferring upon our country this honor it was quite natural that our city should be chosen as the residence of the American Cardinal, and it is to be regretted that when the office is conferred it cannot be in the new cathedral.

THE NEW CARDINAL MAY BE CALLED TO ROME.

"As to the responsibilities and duties, they will not, so far as I can judge, add to the care of the Archbishop as now. But it may be that the Holy Father will call him to Rome, and thus bring him into immediate relation with the office. As the United States has no longer a diplomatic representative in that city, the presence there of an American Cardinal would seem to be most desirable, and it would be of a great advantage in many ways. At present Dr. Chatard, the President of the American College, is called upon to receive the throng of visitors from this country, to such an extent, too, that he is almost taken away from his duties as President of the College. We certainly need a representative in Rome who can enlighten the learned fathers as to the extent of our country, of their knowledge but little of the vast territory of the United States. Not long ago I was requested to consult immediately with two bishops, one of whom lives 730 and the other 1,300 miles from Baltimore. They have the idea that we Americans can do everything; that railroads and telegraphs have brought the whole people into the closest relation. It is true we are a fast people and sometimes live beyond our credit, but it will all come right in time. But my remark about the Cardinal going to Rome is merely a conjecture on my part. His labor in this country is so useful to the Church that it is hardly probable the Pope would require him to leave his native land. Only in the event of the death of the Holy Father would he be called to Rome to take part in the election of his successor, which duty we pray fervently may be deferred for many a day.

THE CARDINAL AND THE GOVERNMENT.

"The relation of the Cardinal to our government will doubtless be a pleasant one, as respect for the rank is acknowledged by all nations without regard to creed, and it is some day we should hear that the President had addressed him as 'My cousin' our people need not be scandalized, for that is the custom."

The Archbishop spoke most cheerfully on the subject, and as by this time he had reached the college, whither he had come on business, I thanked him for his courtesy and took my leave.

THE NEWS IN VIRGINIA.

BISHOP GIBBONS' REJOICES AT THE HONOR CONFERRED UPON THE CHURCH IN AMERICA—GENERAL SATISFACTION AT THE CHOICE OF POPE PIUS IX.

RICHMOND, March 15, 1875.

The announcement through the newspapers that a cardinal's hat was about to be conferred on an American prelate created quite a sensation among the large and influential Catholic population of this city, and that Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, was chosen by the Pontiff for this the highest and most honored office in the Church on the American Continent, was received by them with marked approval and unmeasured gratification. His Grace the Archbishop, though personally strange to the Catholic community of Virginia, is, nevertheless, familiarly known, revered, beloved and respected by them for his strong advocacy of the principles of Catholicism during his administration of the Archdiocese of New York.

BISHOP GIBBONS' VIEWS.

In order, however, to obtain a positive expression on this subject from the highest authority of the Catholic Church here, the HERALD correspondent to-day called upon the Right Rev. James Gibbons, Bishop of Richmond and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. I found the Bishop engaged in the preparation of his Sabbath discourses; but, notwithstanding, he politely responded to my request, promptly appeared in the reception room of the bishopric and readily and briefly replied to my inquiries.

CORRESPONDENT.—I suppose, sir, you have heard that Archbishop McCloskey is to be made a cardinal?

Bishop Gibbons—My only information, sir, that the Archbishop of New York is about to be elevated to the cardinalate has been obtained through the press.